

Cephalic Pills Cure Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

W. N. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS
EMPIRE DRUG STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
SUCCESSION TO
**Holden, Kemp & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.**

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing Headache to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Remedy, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the medicine.

At five o'clock P.M. all those parcels of land situate in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, described as follows: lot number one (1), eleven (11), twelve (12), and thirteen (13) in Smith & Bailey's addition to Janesville, A.D. 1861, in said court, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county, on

THE 10th DAY OF MARCH, 1862.

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HOLDEN, KEMP & CO., 1851.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, POWDER, TOLUOL, PHARMACEUTICALS, GLASSWARE, ETC.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

NUMBER 294.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT. MARY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$75
do " 1 week, 200
do " 4 " 300
do " 2 months, 600
do " 6 " 800
do " 12 " 1200

2 do per cent. advance on 1 Square.

3 do per cent. advance on 2 Squares.

1 Column 3 months, \$1200
do " 6 " 1800
do " 1 year, 3000
do " 2 years, 4500
do " 6 " 2000
do " 1 year, 3000
do " 2 years, 4500
do " 6 " 3000
do " 1 year, 4500
do " 3 months, 6000
do " 9 " 9000
do " 1 year, 10000
Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines, \$1.00 per year for each additional line.

Special Notices, headed and kept inside, having preference over general advertisements, \$1.00 per year advance on ordinary rates.

Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fair Companies, &c., half price.

Advertisers will be charged for according to the rates.

All *Transient Advertisements* must be paid for in advance.

This rule will not be varied from.

Advertising will be collected quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story
block, East Milwaukee street.

I. O. F. C.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on
Wednesday Evening of each week. J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.

P. D. SILVERNAIL, M. D.

Botanic Physician, may be consulted at N. Phinney's

Hotel, Janesville, Wis., in all branches of his profession.

Particular attention paid to chronic cases. J. E. BROWN.

M. B. JOHNSON.

Dentist, Office in Jackman & Smith's block, over the

Rock Street, Janesville, Wis., appt'day.

KNOWLTON JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. E. KNOWLTON.

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central

Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER.

Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis., Office with Bates

Nichols, North Main street.

WILLARD MERRILL.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Lappin's Block

Janesville, Wisconsin.

T. M. ATHONTON.

Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collector Agent, &

Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Addres-

ses, West Mitchell, Ia.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence,

Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight

dep't.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Lappin's

Block, Janesville, Wis.

John 24th, 1861.

H. A. PATTERSON.

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,

Wis., on Main street, nearly opposite the Am-

erican Express Office.

DOCTOR W. AMER.

Holland's Barber shop first door east of the

post office, Academy corner Pleasant and Franklin

Streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

24th day of May, 1861.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire

Block, Janesville, Wis.

John 24th, 1861.

NOAH NEWELL.

Wholesaler and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lape-

jie's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

E. P. COLE, M. D.

Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Beale's Flat Store,

Residence five doors south of the Baptist Church.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. Smith, Wholesaler and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,

Crockery, Soaps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Household and Toilet Goods and every kind of

Merchandise of the very lowest cash prices.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's

Block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title

and Land Monies.

W. ROBINSON.

Architect, Designers and Clothiers of public and private

buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications,

builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short

notice. Office in Lappin's block.

sopt'day.

Fine Goods! Fine Goods!

L. OWENS Brown Wunder Soap,

Bazin's Brown Wunder Soap,

Magend & Conroy's Soap,

Chloride of Lime Soap,

Worley's Hand Soap,

Colgate's Soap, in large family boxes,

Transparent, only kind fit to use,

Yankee Shaving Soap,

Worley's Antiseptic Tablets, Military Shaving Soap, Gode's,

Colognes, Bay Rum, Florida Water,

Bathing Towels, Fine Soaps,

Toilet Goods of all kinds, at jessup's.

TALMAG & COLLINS.

WANTED!

Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry

of the

REGULAR ARMY!

11th Regt. offers superior

Inductions to all Patriotic

men, those from the ranks of

Good Old Chivalry, who have

been commanded by Experienced

Officers. Terms of enlistment, THREE YEARS.

Pay per Month, \$15, \$15.

In case a soldier becomes disabled, he is sure of a good home at the Soldiers' Rest, or a Pension for life. Apply for further information at No. 2 Hyatt House Block, G. V. S. AIREN, 24 Lt. 5th Infantry U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer.

W. ROBINSON.

To the Ladies of Janesville.

A SPLENDID lot of New Balmain Skirts, just received.

[Jessup's] NICKETY & BRO.

Fresh Oysters

AT WHEELOCK'S.

FINEST Baltimore Oysters received daily. For sale

by the can, dozen cans or case, at lowest market

price.

Blacksmith's Coat.

We are now selling pure Blacksmith's Coat at \$10 per

lb. (by the ton) and other coat proportionally low.

Our coat is warranted to be a No. 1.

LAWRENCE & ATWOOD.

MORE lessons in Life by Thomsen, received this

day. Call immediately if you desire to learn.

J. T. MARSHALL.

GLASSWARE.

EXCITED today, a fine lot entirely new patterns

for Glass, Goblets, Tankards, Preserves Dishes,

Flutes, Napkins, Butter Prints, &c., &c.

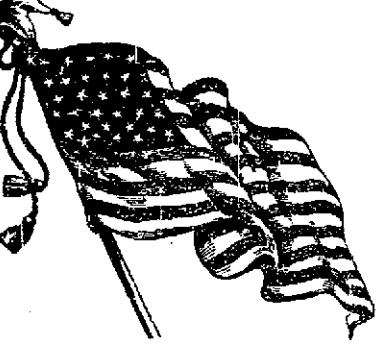
WHEELOCK'S.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Rebels Alarmed.

Accounts from Richmond state that the rebel leaders there are in great trepidation. Something must be going on around Washington and on the lower Potomac, which startles these gentlemen. Rumors of movements by the federal army on the Potomac have been ripe for several days. The rebels probably know more about it than we do, and hence their alarm. It would be a joke if their troops have, even now, commenced a southward movement, and that some fine morning a squad of our cavalry should enter the fortifications at Manassas and find them empty.

Colored Occupied by our Troops.

The telegraph informs us that a body of federal cavalry marched into Columbus, on Monday, and the flag of the Union is now floating over what remains there.

It seems, from Gen. Halleck's telegram, that the enemy's position had been flanked on both sides of the Mississippi, by our troops. We suppose, from this statement, that Gen. Pope's division, which has for some time been on the way from Commerce, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, reached a point opposite Columbus, before the surrender. The enemy was, therefore, nearly surrounded, having troops on land on either side, and the gun and mortar boats in the river.

While in this situation our forces must have voluntary permitted them to burn the town, destroy much army stores, carry off a large portion of their artillery and guns and retire with their army unharmed.

The question naturally arises, among the uninitiated in military affairs, why not capture them, while in the confusion of a retrograde movement? We cannot answer. Probably it is all right.

We hope, now that the enemy have retired with most of their munitions to fortify some other point, that our army and gun-boats will follow, and not wait the usual time before they pitch into them.

The Union Feeling in Tennessee.

The first information received from Tennessee by our gunboats, which penetrated through that state to Alabama, indicated that there was a strong feeling in western and middle Tennessee, in favor of the Union. It was afterwards stated that the same sentiment was predominant at Nashville. But more recent intelligence does not confirm this rosy view of affairs. At Nashville, during the week which elapsed, between the fall of Fort Donelson and the arrival of Gen. Buell, there was a reign of terror. The rebel troops destroyed a large amount of property, both public and private, and plundered the people without mercy. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who were compelled to remain in the city, were glad of the coming of the federal troops. This, however, did not change their sentiments, which are secession still.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette learns that loyalty to the government is only to be found among the mechanics and laboring classes of Nashville; that the mercantile and business men are nearly all sympathizers or abettors in the rebel cause. As soon as it became evident that the federal army was advancing, all the business houses in Nashville, with few exceptions, closed their doors and commenced shipping their goods further south, while they sent their gold and silver to Atlanta, Ga. From other sources we learn that the people are generally hostile to our troops. The correspondence of the Missouri Republican, published in another column, confirms this view.

As to the feeling in Clarksville, the correspondent of the Gazette says, that the people of that town still declare that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion. They think if Andy Johnson is sent to Nashville to form a provisional government, he will be assassinated.

These accounts present rather a gloomy appearance for the revival of Union feeling among the people of Tennessee, but it is, perhaps, too soon to judge correctly. Time and the absence of excitement may induce sentiments which pride now prompts to suppress.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

The rebel provisional congress, in the last week of December, made the following appropriations for the year ending on the 1st of the past month:

War department.....\$67,933,706
Navy department.....4,275,000
Interest on public debt.....300,000
Executive department.....157,582
Legislative.....72,000
Judiciary.....44,000
Miscellaneous.....25,000

Total.....\$62,827,288

Of course, this is but a tithe of the expense incurred. Either the statement is a deceptive one, or many millions of expenditure are unprovided for even by an appropriation.

A rebel battery at Brazos, Texas, opened fire on two Union gunboats recently. The gunboats returned the fire and drove the rebels out of the fort.

Unionism in Nashville.

Correspondent of the St. Louis Republican.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.

It is rather odd, sitting down to write in what was going to be the rebel capitol. Way out in Tennessee, past two formidable fortresses that were to sink the whole Yankee nation, at a town whose name is familiar as that of Charleston, in secession chronicles, a Union army rests on the last day of February. The great advance guard of a mighty host is pausing here a moment on its triumphal march to the gulf states.

Wandering around in the streets of Nashville, I met crowds of negroes hastening to the levee to see Lincoln's war vessels, a pretty large number of those poverty-stricken ones known among the sooty race as "poor white trash" were mingled with them, and a few respectable appearing citizens passed along. But the pride and wealth of the place had fled southward. Dressed in citizen's clothes, I had no difficulty in entering into conversation, but I noticed that soldiers were carefully avoided. Asking the reason, of an intelligent, honest-looking man, he said none dare talk with the Unionists, for fear of being marked as spies, and punished when the troops were withdrawn.

For the present, at least, Nashville may be considered warmly secessionist, and the now smothered fire is ready at any moment to break out. Those that give any symptoms at all of loyalty are the poorer classes; the rich ones, although ruins spread around on every side, seem determined to follow on in the path they have chosen. Among the late refugees was John Bell, who with his companions fled to Memphis.

The tale of any repentence on the part of Gov. Harris is a fabrication. He has just issued a call for all the militia of the state to at once report themselves for service. As in those forts already captured, half the troops were armed with cleavers and worthless rifles, the demand cannot be complied with, and would frighten no one if it could.

There are no fortifications around the city, except a half completed earthwork on the opposite bank. Manufactories, distilleries, everything connected with industry, is idle. A considerable quantity of rebel commissary stores is being, and has been taken possession of, but the most valuable lots were distributed among or seized by the people last Sunday. The forces here are 10,000 men under Gen. Nelson, and Gen. Buell's command. General Smith's division from Clarksville is now arriving.

The enemy are now concentrating, not definitely known, but the main body is thought to be at Chattanooga, 180 miles distant. Small bodies, acting as skirmishers, swarm through the surrounding country, constantly meeting our pickets. The inhabitants around also take every opportunity shoot sentinels, and several are already missing, being either killed or captured. Gen. Buell moves out, at once to find the enemy, but will not be able to do so within a week or two's marching. As they would not offer battle to Gen. Buell alone, it is improbable they will when his force is largely increased.

Everything goes to show that the rebel troops are greatly demoralized. Gen. Johnston, when he passed through Nashville, left little better than a mob, and retreat, or rather flight, never favors future efficiency in an army. There is, therefore, little probability of any battle occurring for some time, in either Generals Buell's or Grant's commands. Transports will be at once actively engaged in carrying troops from Fort Donelson to Nashville.

This morning a train of cars arrived from Louisville, the railroad having been repaired by General Buell's army, as they followed the retreating enemy.

Great changes have come over Nashville since they adopted new protectors. From being a busy mart, receiving and pouring out the wealth of a vast tract of country, it has become a deserted city, mutilated terribly by war—streets silent, market places empty, stores closed. Ruin appears at every step, and shabby gentility or broken down tradesmen pass along the neglected promenades of fashion. It is difficult to describe the state of affairs, where all so completely reaches the acme of confusion, desolation, doubt and ill-will, at Nashville. Union feeling, there is none, and the people do not pretend to show any.

About one third of the inhabitants are here—the balance fled southward. Tennessee's legislature and her unprincipled governor, who were in convention assembled when Fort Donelson fell, are among the refugees. Memphis holds the lawgivers until that moment, now near, when cities still nearer the sea will be found necessary for health. Governor Harris is tearing the laurel wreath of fast running from Clark-Jackson's brow. Finding his first flight premature, he returned, and while gathering some papers at the court house, he was alarmed by a rumor of approaching gun-boats. He immediately fled down the hill leaving hat and cane in the rack, and a bridge across the creek having been washed away, crossed in a skiff, and taking the train in waiting, sped off, leaving three or four companions behind. This is the story told by the citizens, who, although rebels as ever, are greatly exasperated at their governor for burning the bridges.

There was great excitement in Nashville when the bridges were fired. A large committee of prominent citizens expostulated with Governor Harris, and even sent deputations to extinguish the flames. Harris replied that unless allowed to proceed, he would order the town itself burned by the military. All the citizens say the fleeing army treated them shamefully, but excuse it by arguing, "all forces, your own as well as others, act in the same manner when retreating."

Private houses were broken open, property of all kinds serviceable and easily carried, taken away, the owners being told to return to the army stores left behind. The Texas Rangers were especially vicious. The city authorities, who openly avow themselves secessionists, say there has been more quiet here since the federal army entered than for months before.

Ladies, whose countenance looks faintly warranted the assertion, declared that since Fort Henry's fall, so wild had been the tumult, they had been unable to pass a night in quiet, expecting each moment some destructive conflagration caused by a drunken soldier.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer under date of Feb. 26, says:

The committee on the conduct of the war, have had before them Messrs. Paul Revere, Raymond, Col. Lee, and others of the returned prisoners from Richmond who were taken at Ball's Bluff. Their testimony as to the position of the enemy, their numbers, and the locality of the ground is highly important.

Their conviction is unanimous that Gen. Stone moved up the men he had crossed at Edward's Ferry and attacked the rebels in the rear, he could have whipped them and driven them beyond Leesburg in less than an hour from the time the men left Edward's Ferry, only distant some three miles, and over a good ground unbroken.

They were sent to Keitzville. Intelligences from Winchester leads to the belief that Jackson is there in full force, and intends to oppose our approach three miles east of that place. The same authority says, his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order announcing, with deep regret, to the

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Oconomowoc Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

The Maryland legislature met in caucus last night and elected R. Johnson, United States senator on the tenth ballot. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce

received 30 votes; balance scattering.

BOSTON, March 4.

The steam tug Boardman, of New York, arrived at Provincetown to-day, and reported a fisherman who saw the frigate Vermilion on the 1st instant at anchor on George's Banks, with her masts cut away.

FORT MONROE, March 3.

Nothing has yet been heard of the released Union prisoners. No flags of truce have passed between Fort Monroe and Crane Island. Gen. Wool has refused to permit any passengers to go south. The Constitution on her way to Newport News, was fired on by the rebel boat, but not damaged.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

Gen. Halleck, in a general order, says: "On the recommendation of the governor and several judges of the state, it is directed that all licensed attorneys, counselors, and practitioners be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the 6th section of the ordinance of the state convention, passed October 16, 1861.

Judges of state courts will refuse to permit any one to practice in their courts who refuses or neglects to take such oath.

The board of assessment in the city of St. Louis for the benefit of suffering families driven from the Southwest Missouri, having completed its labors and rendered its final report, is hereby dissolved.

army of the Potomac, the death of Brig. Gen. Lander. He pays a high compliment to his public services, intelligence and courage. Gen. McClellan to-day issued a general order dismissing Col. Kerrigan from the service, for the various offences of which he was convicted by the court martial.

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AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

A letter from Fort Monroe, published in this city, says that yesterday a Richmond Dispatch announces that the steamer Nashville came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel with the Union flag flying. The Nashville went up directly under the guns of the blockading vessel; almost within hailing distance, and then passing her, raised the rebel flag, and moved directly towards Fort Macon. The blockading vessel immediately discovered the deception, and started in pursuit of the Nashville, and followed her until within range of the guns of Fort Macon. Several shots were fired at the Nashville, but she reports that nobody was hurt. She claims to have brought into Wilmington a valuable cargo of bank note and printing paper.

The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following: "Attention Union men—watch and wait! The Union forever! The day is dawning the hour of deliverance approaches!"

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character and position. The Richmond Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advises the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

It was thought that Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox would be now held as hostages for Gen. Buckner and Twiggs, but this was merely rumored. Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox and other federal prisoners have reached Richmond.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, March 5, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



Rebel boat that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Rebels Alarmed.

Accounts from Richmond state that the rebel leaders there are in great trepidation. Something must be going on around Washington and on the lower Potomac, which startles these gentlemen. Rumors of movements by the federal army on the Potomac have been ripe for several days. The rebels probably know more about it than we do, and hence their alarm. It would be a joke if their troops have, even now, commenced a southward movement, and that some fine morning a squad of our cavalry should enter the fortifications at Manassas and find them empty.

Columbus Occupied by our Troops.

The telegraph informs us that a body of federal cavalry marched into Columbus, on Monday, and the flag of the Union is now floating over what remains there.

It seems, from Gen. Halleck's telegram, that the enemy's position had been flanked on both sides of the Mississippi, by our troops. We suppose, from this statement, that Gen. Pope's division, which has for some time been on the way from Commerce, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, reached a point opposite Columbus, before the surrender. The enemy was, therefore, nearly surrounded, having troops on land on either side, and the gun and mortar boats in the river.

While in this situation our forces must have voluntarily permitted them to burn the town, destroy much army stores, carry off a large portion of their artillery and guns and raise with their army unharmed.

The question naturally arises, among the uninformed in military affairs, why not capture them, while in the confusion of a retrograde movement? We cannot answer. Probably it is all right.

We hope, now that the enemy have retired with most of their munitions to fortify some other point, that our army and gun-boats will follow, and not wait the usual time before they pitch into them.

The Union Meeting in Tennessee.

The first information received from Tennessee by our gunboats, which penetrated through that state to Alabama, indicated that there was a strong feeling in western and middle Tennessee, in favor of the Union. It was afterwards stated that the same sentiment was predominant at Nashville. But more recent intelligence does not confirm this rosy view of affairs. At Nashville, during the week which elapsed, between the fall of Fort Donelson and the arrival of Gen. Buell, there was a reign of terror. The rebel troops destroyed a large amount of property, both public and private, and plundered the people without mercy. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who were compelled to remain in the city, were glad of the coming of the federal troops. This, however, did not change their sentiments, which are secession still.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette learns that loyalty to the government is only to be found among the mechanics and laboring classes of Nashville; that the mercantile and business men are nearly all sympathizers or abettors in the rebel cause. As soon as it became evident that the federal army was advancing, all the business houses in Nashville, with few exceptions, closed their doors and commenced shipping their goods further south, while they sent their gold and silver to Atlanta, Ga. From other sources we learn that the people are generally hostile to our troops. The correspondence of the Missouri Republican, published in another column, confirms this view.

As to the feeling in Clarksville, the correspondent of the Gazette says, that the people of that town still declare that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion. They think if Andy Johnson is sent to Nashville to form a provisional government, he will be assassinated.

These accounts present rather a gloomy appearance for the revival of Union feeling among the people of Tennessee, but it is perhaps, too soon to judge correctly. Time and the absence of excitement may induce sentiments which pride now prompts to suppress.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer under date of Feb. 26, says:

The committee on the conduct of the war, have had before them Messrs. Paul Revere, Raymond, Col. Lee, and others of the returned prisoners from Richmond who were taken at Bull's Bluff. Their testimony as to the position of the enemy, their numbers, and the locality of the ground is highly important.

Their conviction is unanimous that Gen. Stone moved up the men he had crossed at Edward's Ferry and attacked the rebels in the rear, he could have whipping them and drove them beyond Leesburg in less than an hour from the time the last left Edward's Ferry, only distant some three miles, and over a good ground undoubtedly.

Col. Lee says that they were taunted by the rebels with being "sold," but he never knew that any men had crossed at Edward's Ferry until his return from Richmond.

A rebel battery at Brazos, Texas, opened fire on two Union gunboats recently. The gunboats returned the fire and drove the rebels out of the fort.

Unionism in Nashville.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28.

It is rather odd, sitting down to write in what was going to be the rebel capital. Way out in Tennessee, past two formidable forts that were to sink the whole Yankees at a town whose name is familiar as that of Charleston, in secession chronicles, a Union army rests on the last day of February. The great advance guard of a mighty host is pausing here a moment on its triumphal march to the gulf states.

Wandering around in the streets of Nashville, I met crowds of negroes, hastening to the levee to see Lincoln's war vessels, a pretty large number of those poverty stricken ones known among the sooty race as "poor white trash" were mingled with them, and a few respectable appearing citizens passed along. But the pride and wealth of the place had fled southward. Dressed in citizen's clothes, I had no difficulty in entering into conversation, but I noticed that soldiers were carefully avoided. Asking the reason, of an intelligent, honest looking man, he said none dare talk with the Unionists, for fear of being marked as spies, and punished when the troops were withdrawn.

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The tale of any repartee on the part of Gov. Harris is a fabrication. He has just issued a call for all the militia of the state to at once report themselves for service. As in those forts already captured, half the troops were armed with cleavers and worthless rifles, the demand cannot be complied with, and would frighten no one if it could.

There are no fortifications around the city, except a half completed earthwork on the opposite bank. Manufactories, distilleries, everything connected with industry, is idle. A considerable quantity of rebel commissary stores were captured.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK,

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Omni-Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

The Maryland legislature met in caucus last night and elected R. Johnson, United States senator on the tenth ballot. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce

received 30 votes; balance scattering.

BOSTON, March 4.

The steam tug Boardman, of New York, arrived at Princetown to-day, and reports

spoke a fisherman who saw the frigate Vermont on the 1st inst. at anchor on George's Banks, with her masts cut away.

FORT MONMOUTH, March 3.

Nothing has yet been heard of the released Union prisoners. No flag of truce has passed between Fort Monroe and Craney Island. Gen. Wool has refused to permit any passengers to go south. The Constitution on her way to Newport News, was fired on by the rebel boat, but not damaged.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

Gen. Halleck has sent the following tele-

gram to Maj. Gen. McClellan:

Our cavalry from Paducah, marched to Columbus yesterday at 6 p. m. The flag of our Union is now flying over the boasted Gibraltar of the west. Finding himself completely turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender. Large quantities of artillery and stores were captured.

[H. W. HALLECK,

Major General.

PORTLAND, March 4.

The following is additional by the steam-

er Norwegian:

ROCK, February 20.

The police have made many arrests.

A proclamation of the national committee has been secretly posted up here. The committee hopes for early success, but counsels patience.

It is believed Napoléon has given an as-

surance to the Pope that the French troops won't leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared

to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta. Numerous patrols traversed

the streets to prevent its taking place.

PARIS, February 27.

The Tompkins and other French journals

demonstrate that the monarchial restoration in North America will only benefit Spain and Spanish monarchical interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince

Napoleon on the address of the senate will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

BERLIN, February 20.

Question between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of

Prussian and Austrian papers is daily more hostile.

Agitation in Germany is increasing.—

Numerous meetings of the national association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership. Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Germany.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the City of New York:

The Tuscenara left Gibraltar on the 13th inst. for Spanish waters. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the house of commons, on the 17th, supplementary estimates for the naval and

military expedition in the Trent affair, amounting in all to nine hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds was moved.

Unanimously agreed to. In a debate on

the subject, Bright strongly denounced the policy of the government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away.

These threatening menaces have been quite unsatisfied for; and he gave Earl Russell's first dispatches, which he had, more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede to. He refuted the idea that the American government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with those of America that it was in every respect unavoidable to inflict such a punishment that might take centuries to remove.

Bright endorsed the tone of the government, but condemned the tone of the press.

Orders have been received at Sheerness to dismantle all the gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

The Daily News and the Star publish

the correspondence with Mr. Seward relative to the passage of British troops thro' the state of Maine. The latter journal accorded great praise to Mr. Seward for his course in this respect.

The reading of the address of the Emperor of France had taken place in the senate and was debated. The address regretted the sufferings inflicted by our civil war on trade and manufactures, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations of two countries render neutrality incompatible, and believes that the war will be shorter if not complicated by foreign influence.

Special despatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

Boats are advertising for cargoes on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. One

advertisements for Nashville to-day.

There is no doubt that the rebels have

laid the flourishing little business town of

Columbus, Kentucky, in ashes, destroyed

the fortifications, and taken all their guns,

troops, &c., down the river to Fort Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis, located on a bluff one hundred feet high, and com-

manding the river for six miles each way.

They will, it is presumed, make stand there.

There is nothing new from Generals Cur-

ts and Price.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

A special to the Republican, from Cairo,

3d, says that Columbus has been evacuated

and burned by the rebels.

The gunboat Benton, with Gen. Culum-

and Com. Foote, went down the river on a

reconnaissance to-day, and found that the rebels had fled, having removed their guns

and laid the town in ashes.

Everything is destroyed that could not

be carried away. The rebels retreated to

Fort Randolph.

The whole town of Columbus is nothing

but ruins. The guns have also been re-

moved from the island below.

To-DAY'S Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The following dispatch was received to-

night from the correspondent of the asso-

ciated press: Gen. Bank's forces occupied

Martinsburg yesterday without opposition,

and the pickets continue to bring in pris-

oners—although few in number they are of

much importance. Among those taken

last night was Capt. T. J. McNeight chaplain of the 2d Virginia infantry. He was

captured by company K, Michigan cavalry;

A strong Union feeling was exhibited

among those remaining. An old soldier of

1812 brought out a Union flag long kept

concealed.

Price says that they were taunted by

the rebels with being "sold," but he never

knew that any men had crossed at Edward's

Ferry until his return from Richmond.

The Mississippi flotilla, ready to leave Cairo, consists of two gunboats and thirty-eight mortar boats. The gunboats aggregate 209 guns.

The rebels had been taunting by an ap-

propriation.

A rebel battery at Brazos, Texas, opened

fire on two Union gunboats recently.

The gunboats returned the fire and drove

the rebels out of the fort.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

Arrive	Closes	Depart
Chicago, through	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
4:30 P.M.	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Oshkosh and way	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	6:30 P.M.	8:30 A.M.
10:45 A.M.	11:15 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Madison and way	10:50 A.M.	5:30 P.M.
11:45 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Beloit and way	6:30 P.M.	9:30 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvan	Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.	arrives Wednesday at 10 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.	J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.	

Public Schools.

The public schools of the city will be re-opened on Monday the 10th instant. The teachers now in the employ of the city will please hold themselves in readiness to enter upon the discharge of their duties at that time.

By order of the Board of Education,
E. A. PATTERSON,
JAMES ARMSTRONG, President.
Clerk. feb 2d/w.

A PLEASANT SITUATION.—The passengers on the 10:30 Monday train from Madison had a "high old time" in getting through. These miles west of Stoughton, the train came to a cut filled with snow, and in endeavoring to get through had the luck to throw the tender off the track. A freight train just ahead passed the cut, and sent back its engine, accompanied by another one, to help its obstructed neighbor. The snow, however, had again filled the track before the train with its three engines could get started, and soon both wood and water gave out. The passengers scattered in various directions, to find accommodations for the night. In the meantime, a freight and passenger train came up to Stoughton on time, and furnished 30 or 40 shovels to help the snow bound train out of its cold bed. With such aid and three engines the job was finally accomplished, and passengers for this city reached here this morning at eight o'clock.

The obstruction at Stoughton, which is now removed, we understand was the only one on the road.

ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.—The President has appointed the following gentlemen as allotment commissioners for this state, under the act of congress: E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, J. W. Stewart of Monroe, and Robert F. Fraser of Milton. These gentlemen are to visit the camps of our regiments, and receive from the soldiers an order for such part of their pay as they may wish to allot to their families or friends. These orders will be forwarded by the commissioners to the paymaster general at Washington, who will probably transmit a draft for the amount to the state treasurer, by whom it can be more readily disbursed to the several parties. At any rate, such is the supposition at present, no instructions having been received yet.

These appointments are all good, and when such trusts are committed to such men, the interests of the soldier will be faithfully protected.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.—The report of the committee of investigation states that the following amounts have been paid from the contingent fund to laborers and watchmen about the capitol during the past five years.

Expenditure in the year 1857, \$1,494.75
Expenditure in the year 1859, 1,499.35
Expenditure in the year 1859, 4,915.78
Expenditure in the year 1860, 5,972.61
Expenditure in the year 1861, 6,236.87

Gov. Randall denies the correctness of this report, and demands a further investigation.

COLLECTING AGENTS.—Mr. Hartwick, of the firm of Comstock & Hartwick, whose card we publish to-day, was formerly a resident of this city. Persons wishing collections made may depend upon having their business well and promptly done.

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The Vision.

BY WILLIE E. FABOR.

The vision was that of a worn out man; who had fallen through life in every plan; whose trembling steps, and those thin, white hairs and furrowed brow spoke of worldly care; and he rung the changes once again on the sorrowful words, "It might have been;" Through a mist of tears and a tail of years, what he is, and he might have been, appears; Had the serpent, as the glass revealed, the sting that this sparkling wine concealed? Had he stopped to think, as it touched his tongue, of the sword that over the wine cup hung, With a sharper edge, by a weaker thread, than the one which hung o'er the country's head? But the buoyant heart of the youth was strong; And the siren sang a sweet song; And the rainbow hues of pleasure gave So fair a coloring to the wave, That he launched his barque on the sunny tide, In his wealth of health and his strength of pride. If a still small voice fell on his ear With his warning words, he did not hear; For the toner's tongue was never still, And there came no fear of future ill!

As he drifted down the stream of life Without a thought of the truth sublimed That was a mockery was, and they Who yielded to it became a prey.

To all the evil that it lay; To horrors that words could not portray.

So the year went on till life's goal was won, And the hopes of his youth died one by one. The love that could charm from common harm dropped off, and his heart took no alarm.

The friends of his earlier years were lost, Yet still on the waves of life was tost; And he only thought, if he thought at all, Of the drink that hastens the drunkard's fall,

Till his trembling steps and quivering lips Were the seal and sign of life's eclipse.

And here at the end of life he stands Awash to the waist of his own hands;

And ringing the changes once again On the sorrowful words, "It might have been."

Had he only destined in his youth To the words of wisdom and of truth,

And walked in the path of temperance, And stood up to the battle in its defense.

Health and wealth and a well earned fame Would then have waited upon his name,

And the love that brings a sweet repose Would have been his in life's close.

Legislative.

MONDAY, March 3.

Senate.—A spiny debate took place in this body this morning, on the subject of the geological commission. An assembly resolution, instructing the governor to annul the contract with the commissioners, and casting censure upon them who were under consideration. All agreed that the commission should cease, as its continuance was a useless expense to the state; but most of the senators were opposed to casting censure upon the commissioners without the facts showing that it was deserved, were before the senate. All that part of the resolution censuring the commissioners, was finally stricken out, and the resolution putting a stop to the commission was adopted. A large number of local bills were passed.

ASSEMBLY.—A number of bills were introduced this morning and several passed. They were mostly of a local character. A veto from the Governor indicates that local legislation will find no favor from the present executive. Mr. Jussen from a select committee, reported in favor of providing for military school in connection with the state university.

A message was received from the Governor stating that he had been notified that the United States for military expenditures for the first six regiments would be paid on the production of the original vouchers. The Governor asked for authority to send the vouchers to Washington, and retain copies which shall be made evidence in court the same as the originals.—Madison Journal.

Grapes.

EDS. FRATRIE FARMER:—It is useless to tell the masses they ought to plant this fruit; they have all been told so, and the most of them have admitted it; but the "when" and "how" are troubles. "Where shall I plant?" them, and how? do it, to have such a vigorous growth, are questions not too well understood outside of the city amateurs and professional cultivators. Granting that practice makes perfect in every branch of horticultural art, yet who only now and then lends aid or tries the experiment of vine growing, may gather some hints from the wayside, lowly though they be.

Supposing it only an amateur or farmer's garden, which is to receive the supply of vines, the position and aspect may vary much from the vineyardist. In either case, protection should be sought for. Our severest winds are from the north to northeast. The grape loves an abundance of sun-shine, especially in the early portion of the day, and a free circulation of air. The greatest heat of the day is to be avoided; southeastern or a southern aspect is best; next, southwestern to western, though the last is but slightly preferable to a northern view, which should be used only in extreme cases. A declination of the aspect in small plantations, or upon every farm, is not always practicable, but plant in some position in which the vines are broken or sheltered from the north or northwest winds. For this purpose, farm buildings, or a rough, tight board fence, cheaply erected in many portions of the best vine growing sections in the state, will answer every purpose of the hill side, or in lieu of this, and more ornamental, screen of evergreens, buck-thorn or fast growing timber, like silver maple, may be planted. These trees are not absolutely necessary to the growth of fruit, but to the more successful growers, or those who aim to be, they are very desirable. We are not for protection, which excludes the air entirely, but would have it modified, and for this purpose, nothing answers better than Norway spruce or arbor vitae, the roots of which are not very rampant. The severe northern gales frequently do much damage. We have seen the young growth of vines almost ruined by its severe whipping and the fruit in its time, bruised and blotted till its market value was nearly gone. If a vineyard of any amount is to be planted, seek, by all means, an elevated south or southerly aspect, it offers the natural protection, better natural drainage, and if neither too high nor too low, a point may be gained that is not subject to late spring frosts or early fall. The gardens in cities and villages often, and even usually afford the best means of protection, and not unfrequently, in skilful bands, the foreign sorts upon brick wall, are well ripened. The reason why so many native sorts fail, is found in the lack of attention given to the preparation of the border. O. S. WILLEY.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP & GRAY,
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MARCH 5, 1862.

There were no receipts of produce-to-day, consequently no sales to report. Good milling wheat would sell quick at 75¢/80¢. Oats are wanted at our full quotations. Dressed hogs would sell at \$3.00-\$3.50 per 100 lbs. for light to extra heavy.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter \$5.00; good to choice milling grain \$6.80; shipping grades \$6.73.

CORN—pure white dent 22¢/24¢ per lb. shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18¢/20¢, and 18.50¢ per 72 lbs. each.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 17¢/19¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—in good request at 35¢/38¢ per lb.

HARLEY—choice ham in demand at 30¢/32¢, per 50 lbs., common ham at 20¢/22¢.

DERESSED HOGS—firm at \$3.50-\$3.65 per 100 lbs. for heavy and \$2.00-\$2.10 for light.

TIMOTHY—demand at \$1.10-\$1.25 per 40 lbs. for fair to choice.

POTATOES—selling in small lots at 20¢/25¢ per bushel.

BUTTERFLY—good to choice 10¢/12¢, firkin base.

EELS—scarce and wanted at 10¢/12¢ per dozen.

HIDES—Green, to 50¢; Dry, 10¢/12¢.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys 6¢/8¢; chickens, 4¢/5¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2¢/2.50 per bushel.

CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

GRANARY WHARF AND MILL WEIGHTS.

WEIGHTS, Ounces, Grams, Kilograms, etc.

TONS IN Many Keys, by Holme; Coal Dreams, by W. H. Smith; another large invoice of Lessons in Life by T. H. Clegg; together with a large assortment of popular Books, Toy Books, Juvenile Books, &c.

NEW MUSIC.

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OPPOSITES.

SONGS IN Many Keys,

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.
Chicago, through, 10:30 A.M. 6:30 P.M. 12:45 P.M.
4:45 P.M. 12:45 P.M. 12:45 P.M.
Milwaukee, through, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M. 6:45 P.M.
Madison and way, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M. 6:45 P.M.
Montevideo and way, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M. 6:45 P.M.
Madison and way, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M. 6:45 P.M.
Janesville and way, 12:45 P.M. 4:45 P.M. 6:45 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Springfield, closed Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P.M.; closed Tuesday and Saturday at 7 P.M.; closed Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Public Schools.

The public schools of the city will be re-opened on Monday the 10th instant. The teachers now in the employ of the city will please hold themselves in readiness to enter upon the discharge of their duties at that time.

By order of the Board of Education,
H. A. PATTERSON,
James Armstrong, President,
Clerk. Feb. 27th.

A PLEASANT SITUATION.—The passengers on the 10:30 Madison train from Madison had a "high old time" in getting through. Three miles west of Stoughton, the train came to a cut filled with snow, and in endeavoring to get through had the luck to throw the tender off the track. A freight train just ahead passed the cut, and sent back its engine, accompanied by another one, to help its obstructed neighbor. The snow, however, had again filled the track before the train with its three engines could get started, and soon both wood and water gave out. The passengers scattered in various directions, to find accommodations for the night. In the meantime, a freight and passenger train came up to Stoughton on time, and furnished 30 or 40 shovels to help the snow bound train out of its cold bed. With such aid and three engines the job was finally accomplished, and passengers for this city reached here this morning at eight o'clock.

The obstruction at Stoughton, which is now removed, we understand was the only one on the road.

ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONERS.—The President has appointed the following gentlemen as allotment commissioners for this state, under the act of congress: E. D. Holton of Milwaukee, J. W. Stewart of Monroe, and Robert F. Fraser of Milton. These gentlemen are to visit the camps of our regiments, and receive from the soldiers an order for such part of their pay as they may wish to allot to their families or friends. These orders will be forwarded by the commissioners to the paymaster general, at Washington, who will probably transmit a draft for the amount to the state treasurer, by whom it can be more readily disbursed to the several parties. At any rate, such is the supposition at present, no instructions having been received yet.

These appointments are all good, and when such trusts are committed to such men, the interests of the soldier will be faithfully protected.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.—The report of the committee of investigation stated that the following amounts have been paid from the contingent fund to laborers and watchmen about the capitol during the past five years.

Expended in the year 1857 \$1,914.75
Expended in the year 1858 1,492.35
Expended in the year 1859 4,915.78
Expended in the year 1860 5,972.61
Expended in the year 1861 6,236.87

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whose trembling steps and whining voice have furrowed brow spoke of worldly care;

and he sang the changes of fortune;

On the sorrowful words, "It might have been;"

Through a mist of tears and a veil of years,

What he did, and what he left, appears;

Had the serpent coiled in the glass revealed;

The stings that the lightning concealed?

Had he stopped to think, as it touched his tongue,

The world over that with the wine cup hung.

With a sharper edge, by a weaker thread,

Than the one which hung o'er the courtier's head?

But the liquid heart of the youth was strong;

And the strong lungs of pleasure gave

So fair a coloring to the wane,

That he launched his barbs on the sunny tide,

In his wealth of health and his strength of pride.

If a still small voice fell on his ear,

With his warning words, he did not hear;

For the tempest's tongue was never still;

And there came no fear of future ill.

As he drifted down the stream of life,

Without a thought of the truth sublime

That while a mockery was, and they

Who yielded to it became a prey

To all the evils that it lay.

To horrors that could not be won;

And the years went on till life's goal was won,

And the hope of his youth died out by one.

The love that could charm from common harm

Dropped off, and his heart took no alarm;

The friends of his earlier years were lost;

Yet he still on the waves of life was lost;

And he only thought, if he thought at all,

Of the drink that hastens the drunkard's fall,

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J. A. DENELL.—The Jessup Seed Drill.

COCOON NUT OIL, HAIR OIL.

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